

**REMARKS**

Claims 14 to 19, 21 and 24 to 29 are pending.

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the present application in view of this response.

With respect to paragraph one (1) of the Final Office Action, an inquiry was made with the WIPO Office. As a matter of routine, the WIPO Office sends a priority document(s) to all specified patent offices at the time of the publication of the PCT document. In response to the inquiry, the WIPO Office sent another copy of the priority document to the USPTO on 06/01/2004. Accompanying this response are copies of the relevant letters of the WIPO of 08/07/2001 and of 06/01/2004 to the USPTO. It is therefore understood that the certified priority document(s) have been properly provided to the USPTO from the WIPO International Authority. It is therefore respectfully requested that the Examiner acknowledge in the next Office Action or other communication that the priority documents have been received by the USPTO.

With respect to paragraph three (3) of the Final Office Action, claims 14 to 18, 21 and 24 to 29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Siemens, British Patent 900,774 in view of Yajima, United States Patent No. 4,336,215.

Claim 14 is to a thermoelectric component, and includes a first element and a second element, where the first element and the second element are in contact with each other in an area of at least one contact point, and where at least in one vicinity of the contact point, at least one of the first element and the second element includes a ceramic material. While the rejections may not be agreed with, to facilitate matters, claim 14 has been rewritten such that at least in one vicinity of the contact point, the ceramic material includes a filler of one of  $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2$ , FeCr, and FeCrNi. The recitation of carbides, nitrides, silicides and graphite has been removed.

Claim 29 is to a method, and includes the steps of providing a thermoelectric component, the thermoelectric component including a first element and a second element, the first element and the second element arranged in contact with each other in an area of at least one contact point, at least in one vicinity of the contact point, at least one of the first element and the second element including a ceramic material and arranging the thermoelectric component in one of a thermocouple configured to one of measure temperature and a Peltier element as one of a thermoelectric heating element and a cooling element. While the

rejections may not be agreed with, to facilitate matters, claim 29 has been rewritten such that the ceramic material includes a filler of one of  $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2$ , FeCr, FeCrNi and graphite. The recitation of carbides, nitrides, silicides and graphite has been removed.

As regards the obviousness rejections, to reject a claim as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the prior art must disclose or suggest each claim feature and it must also provide a motivation or suggestion for combining the features in the manner contemplated by the claim. (See Northern Telecom, Inc. v. Datapoint Corp., 908 F.2d 931, 934 (Fed. Cir. 1990), cert. denied, 111 S. Ct. 296 (1990); In re Bond, 910 F.2d 831, 834 (Fed. Cir. 1990)). Thus, the “problem confronted by the inventor must be considered in determining whether it would have been obvious to combine the references in order to solve the problem”, Diversitech Corp. v. Century Steps, Inc., 850 F.2d 675, 679 (Fed. Cir. 1998). It is believed and respectfully submitted that the prior art simply does not address the problems met by the subject matter of any of the rejected claims.

The Final Office Action admits that the Siemens reference does not describe (or even suggest) the presence of any filler materials placed in a ceramic material, where the filler material is one of  $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2$ , FeCr, and FeCrNi. (See Final Office Action page 3.) Similarly, Siemens does not provide a method pertaining to these filler materials.

The secondary Yajima reference does not cure the critical defects of the Siemens reference, since it only refers to mixing ceramic materials with semi-inorganic block copolymers, for example oxides such as  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , BeO, MgO,  $\text{ZrO}_2$  or  $\text{SiO}_2$ , carbides, nitrides, borides, and silicides or ternary or higher compounds of these. (Col. 6, lines 44 to 52.) The Yajima reference refers to additives for adding to ceramic substrates, such as MgO, NiO for  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , CaO and  $\text{TiO}_2$  for  $\text{ZrO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$  for  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ , B, Si and C for SiC, Ni and WC for TiC, and  $\text{ZrO}_2$  and  $\text{CrB}_2$  for  $\text{ZrB}_2$ . (Col. 5, lines 11 to 15.) The Yajima reference simply does not disclose (or suggest) the presence of  $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2$ , FeCr and FeCrNi, as provided for in the context of the claims.

As the combination of Siemens and Yajima does not disclose or suggest the features of amended claims 14 and 29 as presented, it is respectfully requested that the rejections of claims 14 and 29 be withdrawn.

Claims 15 to 18, 21, and 24 to 28 depend from claim 14 and are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 24.

With respect to paragraph four (4), claims 14 to 19, 21 and 29 were rejected under

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Bachman, United States Patent No. 2,981,775 in view of the Yajima reference.

The Final Office Action admits that the Bachman reference does not disclose a filler material being one of  $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2$ , FeCr, and FeCrNi. Moreover, the Bachman reference does not describe (or even suggest) the presence of any filler materials placed in a ceramic material, in which the filler material is one of  $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2$ , FeCr, and FeCrNi. Similarly, Bachman does not provide a method pertaining to these filler materials.

The secondary Yajima reference does not cure the critical defects of the Bachman reference, since it only refers to mixing ceramic materials with semi-inorganic block copolymers, for example oxides such as  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , BeO, MgO,  $\text{ZrO}_2$  or  $\text{SiO}_2$ , carbides, nitrides, borides and silicides. The Yajima and Bachman references simply do not disclose (or suggest) the presence of  $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2$ , FeCr and FeCrNi, as provided for in the context of the claims. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejections as to claims 14 and 29 be withdrawn.

Claims 15 to 19 and 21 depend from claim 14, and are therefore allowable for the same reasons as claim 14.

Accordingly, claims 14 to 19, 21 and 24 to 29 are allowable.

### CONCLUSION

In view of the above, it is believed that the rejections have been obviated, and it is respectfully submitted that claims 14 to 19, 21 and 24 to 29 are allowable. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejections be reconsidered and withdrawn, and that the present application issue as early as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

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By: Richard L. Mayer

Richard L. Mayer  
(Reg. No. 22,490)

KENYON & KENYON  
One Broadway  
New York, New York 10004  
(212) 425-7200  
CUSTOMER NO. 26646

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Reg. No.  
33,865  
Harm C.  
DEO, JCH

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Postfach 30 02 20  
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07 August 2001 (07.08.2001)

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Applicant

ROBERT BOSCH GMBH et al

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Priority datePriority application No.Country or regional Office  
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The International Bureau of WIPO  
34, chemin des Colombettes  
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Authorized officer

Céline Faust (Fax 338-8995)

Facsimile No. (41-22) 740.14.35

Telephone No. (41-22) 338 9729

EV331381421

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Applicant

ROBERT BOSCH GMBH et al

The International Bureau transmits herewith the following documents and number thereof:

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The International Bureau of WIPO  
34, chemin des Colombettes  
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No.: +41 22 740 14 35

Authorized officer

Céline Faust (Fax 338-8995)

Telephone No.: +41 22 338 83 38